

## MINING EXCHANGE TORN UP

**SIMS, WHO SAYS HE OWNS IT, EXPELLED FROM THE DIRECTORY.**

Called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and Other Things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

This is a story of the latest episode on the New York Mining Exchange at 35 and 37 Broadway. The episode took up the time of the members, stockholders, and directors from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 in the evening, and the day closed with the members of the exchange, who were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

At last night's meeting the elders told their story. The story was that the exchange was a failure, and that the members should be expelled from the directory. The story was told by the elders, and the members were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

At last night's meeting the elders told their story. The story was that the exchange was a failure, and that the members should be expelled from the directory. The story was told by the elders, and the members were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

At last night's meeting the elders told their story. The story was that the exchange was a failure, and that the members should be expelled from the directory. The story was told by the elders, and the members were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

At last night's meeting the elders told their story. The story was that the exchange was a failure, and that the members should be expelled from the directory. The story was told by the elders, and the members were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

At last night's meeting the elders told their story. The story was that the exchange was a failure, and that the members should be expelled from the directory. The story was told by the elders, and the members were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

At last night's meeting the elders told their story. The story was that the exchange was a failure, and that the members should be expelled from the directory. The story was told by the elders, and the members were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

At last night's meeting the elders told their story. The story was that the exchange was a failure, and that the members should be expelled from the directory. The story was told by the elders, and the members were called to the door by President John B. Porter and George V. Sims, the original promoter of the institution, to the good people of New York not to pass harsh judgment upon the exchange, but to wait and be patient. There were no casualties and no worse episode than the one that was called "A Horse Thief, Sir," and other things by Col. Ammon—Threatens to "Hust Up This Exchange"—Got More M. C. M. and D. C. Than He Thought.

## TEN MEN SHOT BY A MANIAC

**HANDY WITH A GUN, HE PUT BUCKSHOT INTO HIS VICTIMS.**

One Man Killed, the Chief of Police Will Die, Two Badly Wounded, and Six Others Hurt—The Maniac Shot-Terrific Scene on a Street of Brooklyn, Ont.

BROOKLYN, Ont., March 9.—This town was thrown into terrible excitement to-day by a remarkable tragedy on one of the leading streets. One man was shot dead, the Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

The man is now lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by shots fired at him on one of the leading streets. The town clock had just struck the noon hour, and the streets were thronged with people on their way to dinner. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard in the western end of the town, followed by other reports in quick succession.

Soon the news spread that several persons had been shot, and that the Chief of Police was seriously wounded. The man named W. H. Lapointe, who was firing the shots, was seen by the police, and he was shot dead. The Chief of Police was seriously wounded, and six others were badly hurt, and six others are suffering from wounds inflicted by one man with a breech-loading shotgun.

## MORE OUTRAGES IN SPAIN.

**Bliss Renewed in Bilbao—Minister Taylor's Family to Leave Madrid.**

MADRID, March 9.—Quiet prevailed in the city of Valencia to-day. More arrests were made of persons who took part in yesterday's riotous demonstration.

At Bilbao the manifestations against the United States were resumed to-day. A large crowd of rioters proceeded to the American consulate and stoned the gendarmes who were guarding the building. Nine of the gendarmes were severely injured. Reinforcements were despatched to the consulate, and upon their arrival a charge was made upon the mob, which was seriously dispersed. A score of Americans were wounded by the gendarmes and six were arrested.

The anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

The rioters are still in the city, and the anti-American riot at Bilbao last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of Mr. S. J. Taylor, the United States Consul, and then proceeded to the American consulate, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate shouting, "Death to the Yankees!" Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

Arriving at the consulate, the crowd attacked and dispersed the gendarmes who were guarding the door, and were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but the rioters are still in the city.

## ENGLAND IS GIVING WAY.

**THE TAKEN STEPS TOWARD NEGOTIATING WITH VENEZUELA.**

Lord Salisbury Willing to Compromise for the Sake of Peace and Harmony—Mr. Asquith Comes Out for Arbitration and Speaks Well of the Monroe Doctrine.

LONDON, March 9.—The British Foreign Office does not expect that the Venezuelan blue book, issued last week, will ever have more than an academic interest. Steps toward reopening direct negotiations with Venezuela have already been taken. Despatches were sent from the Foreign Office on last Thursday which, it is believed, will certainly accomplish this end.

As soon as diplomatic intercourse is resumed Lord Salisbury will assume an attitude of most generous magnanimity, and will make offers which Venezuela can have no reason for declining. He will make a virtue of sacrificing what he declares may be proven to be British rights for the sake of peace and harmony and to put an end to an interminable quarrel over trifles.

It is represented by those who are close to the Prime Minister that he would rather play a part of the English case than to play a part of the Venezuelan case. It is a precedent of unrestricted arbitration, which is the only other course open to him. It will be a difficult policy to justify before the English people of both parties, because he is already loudly accused of scuttling in all recent difficulties.

The story's authorized views on the Venezuelan controversy are made public to-day. At least they must be accepted as his views, for they are contained in the first utterance on the subject in the *Post* Mail Gazette since Editor Cust was dismissed. He comes out strong for arbitration, and says:

"It is to be said that every unprejudiced reader of the English case must be convinced of its strength, and that successive Ministers have thoroughly held their own. As regards the right, England stands on firm ground, but whether that right is to its extreme limits without insisting upon it may be open to doubt. I think it is not."

He is willing to abandon the Schomburgk line, but insists on Lord Aberdeen's line of 1844, within which England must decline to arbitrate.

The line proposed in Lord Aberdeen's note to Mr. Fortaker would give to England more than half of the Guyana and Mazaruni river basins, and at least two-thirds of the entire region in dispute.

He is all for harmony between the United States and Great Britain and has a good word for the Monroe doctrine, saying:

"There is not, and there never was, any animosity between John Bull and Brother Jonathan over this matter. The common sense of the American people has already recognized that her sturdy relative could not obey a threat. It is practical intelligence which has made America, and which is characteristic of its citizens. It is this practical intelligence which has already been enough to make the United States a power, and has paused to remember the links of blood, faith, and tradition which bind the United States to the mother country."

At the same time the Monroe doctrine must be regarded, in future, as a factor in practical life, although it may not find a place in any digest of international law. That the United States should ward off England from that continent where she owns a great dominion is of course absurd; but that Brother Jonathan should be conscious of being the biggest boy in Dame America's school and should use his strength to maintain the little boys in the same school are fairly treated cannot well be a subject of complaint.

"Whether we complain or not, there is no doubt that he will do so and that the vast majority of the citizens of the United States will support him. This is a fact, which, whether we like it or not, we must recognize, and to which it is idle to shut our eyes merely because Grotius did not include it in his treatise."

"In many ways such outspoken bluntness forms a refreshing contrast to the gushing friendliness and yet sudden effort to wound of the German Emperor."

**MORE MEN FOR ENGLAND'S NAVY.**

The Vote Opposed by Irish Members—It Passed by 261 to 45.

LONDON, March 9.—The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

The House of Commons resumed the discussion of the naval estimates to-day on the vote for more men. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parliamentaries, and Mr. William Redmond both contended that the naval proposals were intended as a menace to the United States, and for that reason every Irishman would oppose them.

## \$18,000 BURIED TREASURE.

**Found in an Earthen Jar by a Farm Boy at Work in a Georgia Field.**

PORT VALLEY, Ga., March 9.—A treasure of \$18,000 in gold and silver was unearthed by a farmer in his field six miles from here late on Saturday afternoon.

Young Green Hartley, who lives on Ed. House's plantation, was ploughing when he came upon a large rock. He and two other men moved the rock so as to let the plough pass. When about to resume ploughing Hartley saw something that looked like the edge of a stone jar. He eventually dug up an old earthenware receptacle containing gold, silver, and greenbacks. The coins amounted to \$18,000. The greenbacks were so badly damaged that it was impossible to count them.

Hartley was told that half of the money belonged to the Government, and so he took it to Perry and deposited it with the County Treasurer, who now has it.

**SEIZED A TRAY OF DIAMONDS.**

A Robber Escapes with the Gems from a Deaver Jewelry Store.

DENVER, March 9.—A tray of diamonds was stolen from a jewelry store at P. Gottlieb's, in Sixteenth street, this afternoon. The thief escaped.

About 5 o'clock a well-dressed man entered the store and asked to see some diamonds. The clerk, C. H. Leppla, produced a tray containing a large lot of gems.

Then the man suggested that possibly a watch would do instead, evidently expecting that the clerk would step along and put out a tray of watches. Instead the clerk reached for the diamonds.

At this instant the man drew a small piece of board from under his coat, and with an oath laid it over the tray, so that the diamonds were caught between the board and the tray.

The thief snatched up a revolver and pursued the clerk, firing a shot as he ran. It is enough of a scandal to the store, which is in the heart of the city, that the clerk was shot at.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

The bullet lodged in the clerk's wrist. The clerk, who was shot at, was not hurt. The thief, who was shot at, was not hurt.

## UPRISING IN ST. KITTS.

**LABORERS REVOLT THROUGHOUT THE LITTLE ISLAND.**

They Burn Many Buildings and Kill Overseers and Planters—Low Wages the Cause—The Authorities Are Powerless—An Appeal Sent to St. Lucia for Troops.

BOSTON, March 9.—G. Osborne Grant, General Secretary of the Loyal Guianese Union of America, received the following to-day from St. Kitts, British Island in the northern part of the Lesser Antilles:

"Yesterday a general strike took place in the West Indian island of St. Kitts among the boatmen, porters, and estate laborers, which culminated in a general riot throughout the island. The principal buildings were destroyed by fire, set by the rioters. Stores were looted of their stock, sugar plantation managers and overseers' houses were beaten, and a good many of them killed. Some had to escape aboard vessels lying in port in order to save their lives. Sugar cane fields were burned in all the parishes. The damage done to property is considerable, the sugar industry is paralyzed, and the whole island is in a state of anarchy."

"The rioting has increased and the local authorities are handicapped and entirely unable to cope with the rioters, who possess the whole island. Her Majesty's ship of war Cordelia, which was lying at a neighboring island at the time, was sent for and arrived in port last night, and landed all the blue jackets and marines that were on board, but order was restored only in certain sections of the city."

"Business is completely suspended. The rioters, who were compelled to retreat before the British marines and blue jackets, have joined in the capture of the First West Indian Regiment, which is expected to arrive in time to save the island from entire destruction."

"A good many of the special constables who were sworn in yesterday joined the rioters last night, and nothing can be done till the arrival of troops from St. Lucia."

"The steamer, Captain Sustain of the Orient Steam Navigation Company's fleet arrived in Barbados yesterday, having on board Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and seventy other tourists, including several notabilities. The steamer is making a round trip through the West Indies."

"The Italian liner Columbus arrived in Barbados yesterday with tourists from New York city."

**ITALY'S GREAT DEFEAT.**

The Abyssinians Lose—Gen. Arimondi a Prisoner.

ROME, March 9.—The official reports of the battle fought on March 1, between the Italian and Abyssinians, at Adua, confirm the previous reports of the heavy losses on both sides, those of the Abyssinians having been enormous. Gen. Arimondi, who was a prisoner in the hands of the Abyssinians.

In obedience to the order of Gen. Baldissera, the Italian army has been evacuated by the Italians. [Kassala is not in Abyssinia, nor is it threatened by the Abyssinians. It is in the north-eastern part of the Egyptian Sudan, was abandoned by the British, and was recaptured by them by Italy when they threatened to attack the Italian colony of Eritrea. The Italians are abandoning it now simply because they need its garrison in the war against Abyssinia.]

King Humbert has ordered the abandonment of the fete which it was proposed to hold on the thirty-second anniversary of his birth on March 14.

BERLIN, March 9.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here from Vienna at 9 o'clock this evening. On Wednesday he will take luncheon with Emperor William and the Schloß. The object of the Emperor's visit to Berlin was to meet the present time is to confer with Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, in regard to the situation in Italy as affecting the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy.

The *Neueste Nachrichten* says that Emperor William will shortly go on a cruise in the Mediterranean, and will visit the cities of Naples, instead of Genoa, as has been announced.

VIENNA, March 9.—The *Neue Freie Presse* says, under reserve, that Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William, and King Humbert will meet at Genoa on March 16.

ROME, March 9.—A despatch from Rome to the Central News says that the Marquis di Rudini, upon accepting the Premiership, renounced his own views favoring the withdrawal of the Italian troops in Africa within a limited sphere. Gen. Ricotti, Minister of War, has announced that the Government has decided upon